

THE RED CROSS

Red Cross program for week of January 27, is the collection of refugee clothing. Library rooms will be open every afternoon.

It will not be necessary to publish again the list of desirable garments. If we dig deep in our hearts and brush the cobwebs from our brains, we will not send underwear that has no wear, nor pink party slippers.

Red Cross Magazine says: "A complete saw mill has been installed at the Belgian refugee colony at Charetres, so that the wooden shoes which the old men, women and children manufacture there can be lowered in cost and their output increased."

Happy they who can wear wooden shoes! They are being helped to help themselves; but for those whose feet are not adjusted to saw mill shoes, the Red Cross (that's you and I) must supply through the reconstruction period.

Eye-witnesses say that words cannot describe the need of these homeless, half-clad brother-allies. Let us give quickly and generously.

Knitting Reminder

The knitting committee will be at the Library knitting rooms on Saturday afternoons only. All finished garments may be left at Red Cross headquarters, Gazette block.

Newly elected officers of Montville Auxiliary are as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Sam Overholt; vice chairman, Mrs. Mahlon Kohrer; secretary, Mr. Fred Hostettler; treasurer, Mrs. Will King. All of Medina R. F. D. No. 1.

The Civilian Relief office, Miss Minnie Wells in charge, is having all kinds of business and still invites more. If your soldier in ranks or in hospital is not receiving his letters; if you are not getting his letters or his allotment, call the Red Cross office, Telephone No. 1213; it will do you good to talk it over and your troubles may be lightened. Soldiers always welcome.

Renewal of Red Cross Magazine Subscriptions

National Headquarters writes that during the Roll Call the sale of Red Cross magazine subscriptions was not urged because the threatened shortage of paper made uncertain the possibility of filling unlimited subscription orders.

The result is that one million subscriptions needed by the magazine publishers to meet expenses were not signed for.

Have you subscribed?

Causes of Failure in Demobilization

It is not a flooded labor market that puts the ex-soldier out of the running, for returning industrial prosperity would absorb this kind of man as well as any other kind of workers. The changed psychology of the citizen soldier, resulting from his military training, is the cause of this failure.

The two greatest wars of the English-speaking people in the last century, the English-Crimean war and our Civil war, have failed miserably in demobilization. Seventy-five per cent of the Crimean veterans ended their lives in the workhouse. The percentage of fighting men who fail to make good in civilian life is extremely high.

While in the government service, a man is relieved of all his natural responsibilities, the need of providing for himself and his dependents, which is the strongest incentive to activity. Furthermore, a soldier is not expected to think for himself. Everything, even the kind of clothes he must wear, is decided for him. All self interest is destroyed. He is not working for his own welfare, or his own profit.

He is one of countless units who must obey without thought of self.

A physically fit soldier after three years of warfare takes no thought of providing for his own sustenance; he has been trained for three years; in dependence, not self-reliance. This severe handicap to his successful return to civilian life can only be helped by a clear understanding of the man's difficulties on the part of his family and fellow-citizens.

The disabled soldier who must build up a new life for himself has this handicap of mental attitude aside from his physical handicap.

Few of the people at home could do enough "war work" to feel that they were as vital a factor in winning the war as the boys over there. The war will not be won for any of us if we as a nation fail to restore our fighting men to the lives they left when they served their country, and restore our industries to their old activity and progress.

Demobilization is a duty which people, tired of the strain of war, are willing to shirk. It seems as if things will sort of settle down if left to themselves. But demobilization is a front line service going on in every community in the United States where discharged men are returning to their homes.

The lives of our fighting men and of their families will be long, ignominious years of misery after a few years of glory if we do not pull together and prove that Americans can finish a war well, even if they hate to start one.

Lieut.-Col. L. W. Mulloy, of the Canadian forces, wrote the foregoing lines on "Demobilization" in the December number of "Reconstruction."

Junior Crusade

Crusaders, knights, pages, tournaments—this form of medieval chivalry has revived in the Modern Health Crusade, which is an organized movement of the National Tuberculosis association. Junior Red Cross members will start out on this crusade in February.

FOYERS IN FRANCE.

Four departments of the French Government have asked the American Y. W. C. A. to open social and recreation centers for girls employed by them—Finance, Commerce, War and Labor.

Lieutenant Poncet of the Ministry of Labor recently requested that this Y. W. C. A. work be begun for girls in his offices after seeing the social and recreation centers which had been opened at the request of the Ministry of War. Sixteen centers of this kind are operated in six cities in France. Three of them are in Paris.

The last of these Foyers des Alliees is for girls who are working in the Department of Labor. It is far down the Seine, under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, and overlooks the Quai d'Orsay.

The rooms are bright and cheerful, with chintz hangings and cushions, comfortable chairs, reading and writing tables and a fireplace. A kitchen has equipment so that girls can prepare meals for themselves. They go to the foyer for their two hour luncheon time, for social evenings and for classes in English.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Union Perseverance Company will be held at the Opera House, Wadsworth, Ohio, on Saturday, February 1, 1919, at 10:00 A. M. for the purpose of electing a President; also, Directors and Captains from the townships of Chipewawa, Northampton, Montville, Stowe, Sharon and Talmadge, and also to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

W. A. AULT, Secretary.

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Before God—We are Responsible for their Future

THE whitening bones of millions of massacred men, women and children are strewn the plains of Asia Minor from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf.

In a single day's travel, an American relief worker saw the mutilated corpses of more than five thousand outraged women, piled by the roadside.

Thousands of living babies have been hurled into the rushing tides of the Euphrates, the Tigris and other rivers.

From the town of Harpoot eighteen thousand persons were deported, mostly women and girls. Deported—driven for endless miles over mountains, plains, deserts in bitter cold and parching heat. Their mounted guards, ex-convicts, criminals, ruffians of the lowest order.

At the end of sixty-four days the survivors, one hundred and eighty-five out of the eighteen thousand, staggered into a town hundreds of miles from where they started. Covered only with rags they were shuddering skeletons, half dead of their suffering, half blind with starvation.

Of the others, some died of privation and hardship, some starved to death, some were eaten by wild beasts. God alone knows how the rest came to an end at the hands of worse than wild beasts.

The story of Harpoot is the story of

hundreds of towns in the Near East. In wretched groups, the survivors are straggling in from the deserts. Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews, bringing disease, famine, woe as they come.

There are four million of these refugees. They have not even a crust of bread unless we provide it and four hundred thousand of them are orphaned children, little more than babies, helpless, resourceless, hungry. Seventeen cents a day, five dollars a month, sixty dollars a year will keep the breath of life in one of those emaciated bodies.

If this were the end of the story, appeal would be useless. Turko-German fiendishness would make aid almost unavailing.

But these oppressed peoples have been freed from Turkish rule, through the victory of the Allies and America. They need only our help for a little time to re-establish themselves as self-supporting nations.

It will take thirty million dollars to care for their immediate needs in food and clothing, and buy tools, farm implements, seeds, live stock to put them on a self-supporting basis within the year.

This is the work we have to do—to raise that thirty million dollars—and to raise it now before the survivors perish.

For the honor of America we cannot let their misery go unheeded. They have passed through unnameable hells of suffering. We cannot blot out their past. But before God we are responsible for their future—we are responsible for the rebuilding of these races. This is our work. Are you ready?

Every dollar subscribed goes to the Relief Work

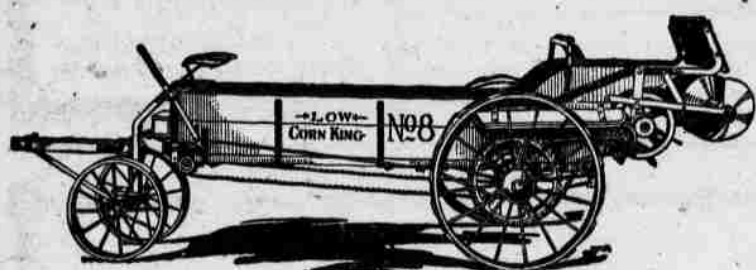
All expenses are privately met

All funds are cabled through the Department of State

All funds are distributed through U. S. Consuls or American Agencies

Our Government is prevented from giving aid The Red Cross is not organized for Relief Work in these sections

ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF



Do Your Share

ASSISTANT Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman says that more than a billion dollars worth of stable manure is wasted annually in the United States. This is an average of \$167 for every farm. In the face of the urgent need for bigger crops, such waste as this is a national tragedy. That manure properly used will put us beyond fear of any crop shortage this year except one that might be made by bad weather. A bigger crop could be produced without the addition of another acre, another man, or another horse power, if every farmer would decide to waste no stable manure this year but buy and use a

Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Wheels just the right distance apart, and spread wide enough to top dress three rows of corn at once. Three sizes—small, medium, and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel beater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect.

Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader this year. Come in and place your order now.

E. E. WALLACE Medina, Ohio.
Located at B. & O. tracks